United Nations A/C.2/71/L.27

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 22 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

Thailand:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[1] adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014, at which all relevant stakeholders expressed their commitment to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Vienna Programme of Action of addressing the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries arising from their landlockedness, remoteness and geographical constraints in a more coherent manner and thus contributing to an enhanced rate of sustainable and inclusive growth, which can contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, by moving towards the goal of ending extreme poverty,

Recalling its resolutions 69/232 of 19 December 2014 and 70/217 of 22 December 2015,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

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for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, entitled "The future we want",[3]

Recalling further the Sendai Declaration and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,[4] while recognizing that landlocked developing countries face some specific disaster risk challenges, and reiterating the commitment to addressing disaster risk reduction and building resilience to disasters within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 30 November to 13 December 2015,[5]

Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Ensuring that no one is left behind", adopted on 22 July 2016,[6]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016,[7] and taking note of the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted prior to that session, on 16 July 2016,[8]

[2] Resolution 55/2.
[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[4] Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.
[5] FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, annex.
[6] E/HLS/2016/1.
[7] TD/519 and Add.1 and 2.
[8] TD/504.

Recalling also the Almaty Declaration[9] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[10] the first programme of action for the landlocked developing countries,

Taking note of the Livingstone Call for Action for the Accelerated Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted at the High-level Meeting on the Follow-up to the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Livingstone, Zambia, in June 2015,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in the margins of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi on 16 December 2015,

Taking note further of the declaration adopted at the Fifth Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Geneva on 23 and 24 June 2016 on the theme "Harnessing the trade potential of the landlocked developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Taking note of the call for action adopted at the High-level Symposium on Sustainable Development Goal 6 and Targets: Ensuring that No One is Left Behind in Access to Water and Sanitation, held in Dushanbe from 9 to 11 August 2016,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Fifteenth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2016 on the theme "Harnessing coherence in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Vienna Programme of Action",

Taking note further of the Ashgabat Declaration adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,[11]

Recalling resolutions 69/213 of 19 December 2014 on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development and 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled "Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors",

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets and high transit costs and risks, continues to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource

[9] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[10] Ibid., annex I.

[11] A/68/991, annex.

mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affects their overall growth and socioeconomic development,

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with landlocked and transit developing countries,

Acknowledging the importance of promoting collaboration between landlocked developing countries and transit countries on the basis of common interest, and noting that collaboration efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national priorities,

Recognizing the need to promote both public and private investment in energy infrastructure, clean energy technologies and transport infrastructure, as well as the special vulnerabilities and needs of landlocked developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the participation and contribution of landlocked developing countries to Expo 2017, which will be held in Astana and will focus on the theme "Future energy",

Acknowledging the need to promote meaningful regional integration to encompass cooperation among countries and the importance of enhancing existing transport infrastructure facilities for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Reaffirming that the Vienna Programme of Action, which is an integral part of the revitalized and enhanced global partnership for sustainable development known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is based on renewed and strengthened partnerships among landlocked developing countries, their transit neighbours, their development partners and other stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to accompany landlocked developing countries in harnessing benefits from international trade, structurally transforming their economies and achieving more inclusive and sustainable growth,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024;[12]

2. *Reaffirms* that fostering coherence in the follow-up, implementation and review of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024,[1] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[13] and other global development frameworks under the principle of leaving no one behind, is critical to the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the recognition of the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[14] and affirms that the effective implementation of those outcomes, together with the six priority areas of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade

[12] A/71/313.
[13] Resolution 70/1.
[14] Resolution 69/313, annex.

2014-2024,[15] can drive the social and economic progress of landlocked developing countries and assist in their transformation from landlocked to land-linked countries;

4. *Reaffirms* that the high-level political forum on sustainable development plays a central role in providing political leadership, guidance and recommendations for the implementation of sustainable development commitments, and stresses that it should continue to focus on addressing the challenges of the most vulnerable countries, including the landlocked developing countries;

5. *Recognizes* that landlocked developing countries face specific challenges in their efforts towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and pursuit of sustainable development, and in this regard underscores the importance of continued international support to complement the efforts of landlocked developing countries;

6. *Invites* the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to implement at all levels the actions that have been agreed upon in the Vienna Programme of Action in its six priority areas, namely: fundamental transit policy issues; infrastructure development and maintenance; international trade and trade facilitation; regional integration and cooperation; structural economic transformation; and means of implementation; in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner;

7. *Urges* development partners to provide targeted technical and financial support, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the specific actions listed in the Vienna Programme of Action;

8. *Urges* Member States to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action into their national and sectoral development strategies in order to ensure its effective implementation, as appropriate, and calls upon development partners, including the United Nations system and all relevant international and regional organizations to provide technical support, upon request, to landlocked developing countries in their efforts to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action;

9. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and invites international organizations such as the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization, the Common Fund for Commodities, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to integrate the Vienna Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, and to support landlocked and transit developing countries in their implementation of the Programme of Action in a well-coordinated and coherent manner;

10. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States and other development partners, including the governing bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations

[15] Resolution 69/137, annex II.

Conference on Trade and Development, inter alia, to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action;

11. *Recalls* Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions 700 (XXXVI) and 711 (XXXVI), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 71/3 and resolution 934 (XLVIII) adopted by the eighth Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

12. *Calls upon* the regional commissions to establish specific programmes of work to support the full and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action at the regional level;

13. *Takes note* of the agreed conclusions 524 (LXII) adopted by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixty-second session,[16] and welcomes the Board's invitation to the Conference to mainstream the Vienna Programme of Action into its work programme;

14. *Calls upon* the Technology, Innovation and Trade Logistics Division of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide policy-focused studies and programmes for local institutions, capacity-building and general assessments to landlocked developing countries for the full and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

15. *Stresses* that the harmonization, simplification and standardization of rules and documentation should be promoted, including the full and effective implementation of international conventions on transport and transit and bilateral, subregional and regional agreements, stresses also that cooperation on fundamental transit policies, laws and regulations between landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours is crucial for the effective and integrated solution of cross-border trade and transit transport problems, and underlines that this cooperation should be promoted on the basis of the mutual interests of both landlocked developing countries and transit countries;

16. *Also stresses* the urgency of establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems, including roads, railroads and inland waterways, that link landlocked developing countries to international markets, and reaffirms that the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels;

[16] See A/70/15 (Part III), chap. I, sect. A.

17. *Invites* Member States to consider ratifying, as appropriate, the key international trade and transport facilitation conventions of importance to landlocked developing countries;[17]

18. *Underlines* that infrastructure development plays a key role in reducing the cost of development for landlocked developing countries and that the development and maintenance of transit transport infrastructure, information and communications technology and energy infrastructure are crucial for landlocked developing countries in order to reduce high trading costs, improve their competitiveness and become fully integrated in the global market;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the launch of the Global Infrastructure Forum, led by the multilateral development banks, on 16 April 2016 in Washington, D.C., and underlines that the Forum should enable a greater range of voices to be heard, particularly from developing countries, and identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps;

20. *Stresses* that the magnitude of the resources required to invest in infrastructure development and maintenance remains a major challenge and requires the forging of international, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation on infrastructure projects, the construction of quality infrastructure and maintenance of all transport and other trans-border and regional infrastructure, the allocation of more from national budgets, the effective deployment of international development assistance and multilateral financing in the development and maintenance of infrastructure and strengthening of the role of an accountable private sector, public-private partnerships and other innovative means of finance;

21. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries, transit countries, development partners and all major stakeholders, in a coordinated manner, to develop and upgrade international transport and transit corridors encompassing all modes of transportation, such as inland waterways, roads, rail networks, ports and pipelines, to address the special development needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries;

22. *Acknowledges* that impediments to private investment in infrastructure exist on both the supply and the demand side and that insufficient investment is due in part to inadequate infrastructure plans and an insufficient number of well-prepared investable projects, along with private sector incentive structures that are not necessarily appropriate for investing in many long-term projects, and risk perceptions of investors, encourages landlocked developing countries to imbed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans into their national sustainable development strategies, while also strengthening their domestic enabling environments, and calls on the international community to provide technical support to landlocked developing countries to translate infrastructure plans into concrete

[17] Including the Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (New York, 24 September 2010), the Customs Convention on Containers (Geneva, 2 December 1972), the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (Geneva, 18 May 1956), the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (Geneva, 14 November 1975), the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods (Geneva, 21 October 1982) and the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation (2013).

implementable projects, including negotiation of complex contracts and project management;

23. *Invites* multilateral financial and development institutions and regional development banks to establish dedicated infrastructure funding and provide support towards better project preparation, the scaling-up of trade facilitation initiatives and the effective implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and of important international conventions and regional agreements;

24. *Encourages* multilateral development banks, including regional banks, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit-related regional infrastructure, including by completing missing links connecting, inter alia, landlocked developing countries within regional networks;

25. *Underlines* that greater integration of landlocked developing countries into world trade and global value chains is vital for increasing their competitiveness and diversification and ensuring their economic development;

26. *Calls upon* members of the World Trade Organization to fully and expeditiously implement all the decisions of the "Bali package" of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and the "Nairobi Package" of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and to expeditiously ratify the Agreement on Trade Facilitation;

27. *Urges* members of the World Trade Organization in this regard to continue to provide and enhance technical, financial and capacity-building assistance to landlocked developing countries on a sustainable basis;

28. *Stresses* the importance, for the economic development of landlocked developing countries, of their increased participation in the multilateral trading system;

29. *Takes note* of the declaration adopted at the Fifth Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, which calls for the establishment of a specific work programme for landlocked developing countries at the World Trade Organization by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference, the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries held in the margins of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, adopted prior to the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

30. *Recognizes* the growing role of the services sector in modern economies, and in particular the importance of the tourism finance and information and communications technology sectors, and that an efficient and productive services industry will contribute significantly to productivity growth and the overall competitiveness of the economies of the landlocked developing countries, recognizes also that e-commerce in particular presents an unparalleled opportunity for landlocked developing countries to explore, as this form of trade is less susceptible to the constraints of being landlocked, and calls upon international organizations and development partners to provide financial and technical support to landlocked developing countries to successfully develop their services sectors, including e-commerce;

31. *Stresses* that improved trade facilitation, including through further streamlining and harmonization of customs and transit procedures and formalities and transparent and efficient border management and coordination of agencies involved in border clearance, would help landlocked developing countries to enhance the competitiveness of their export products and services;

32. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively implement the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations and the implementation of trade facilitation measures, as well as the diversification of export products;

33. *Stresses* the need to promote meaningful regional integration to encompass cooperation among countries in a broader range of areas than just trade and trade facilitation, including investment, research and development and policies aimed at accelerating regional industrial development and regional connectivity, that this approach is aimed at fostering structural change and economic growth in landlocked developing countries as a goal, and also as a means of collectively linking regions to global markets, that this would enhance competitiveness and help to maximize benefits from globalization and that documentation and the sharing and dissemination of best practices are important to allow cooperating partners to benefit from each other's experience;

34. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities, which often have low value addition, stresses the need for renewed and strengthened partnerships for development to support landlocked developing countries in diversifying their economic base and enhancing value addition to their exports by entering and moving up global value chains through the development of their productive capacities, including through private sector involvement, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets, welcomes the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[15] and stresses that due attention should be given to landlocked developing countries in this context;

35. *Underlines* that, in order for landlocked developing countries to fully utilize their export and trade potential, it is important to undertake measures that promote structural economic transformation capable of reducing the negative impact of their geographical disadvantages and external shocks, creating jobs and ultimately leading to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and inclusive and sustainable growth and development, stresses that each landlocked developing country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and in this regard stresses that the national development efforts of landlocked developing countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment;

[15] Resolution 69/313, annex, para. 123.

36. *Recognizes* that landlocked developing countries remain highly vulnerable to external economic shocks and to the multiple other challenges faced by the international community;

37. *Also recognizes* the adverse impacts of climate change, land degradation, desertification, deforestation, floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, and droughts on the economies of landlocked developing countries, recognizes the potential benefits of mutually addressing these challenges, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the efforts of landlocked developing countries to address these challenges in an integrated manner, including through research on the impacts of climate change in landlocked developing countries, as appropriate;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist with the design and development of studies and indicators on the impact of landlockedness and the vulnerability of landlocked developing countries and develop policy recommendations that can help landlocked developing countries to make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Recognizes* the specific and special needs and special circumstances of developing countries parties to the Paris Agreement, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

40. *Also recognizes* that landlocked developing countries are vulnerable to climate change, which is exacerbating desertification and land degradation in those countries, and that they remain disproportionately affected by desertification, land degradation and drought;

41. *Urges* those landlocked developing countries that have not yet done so to ratify, at their earliest convenience, the Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in order to fully operationalize the think tank;

42. *Looks forward* to the implementation of the project entitled "The research on economic diversification of landlocked developing countries: cases of Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal and Paraguay", supported by the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, which will be implemented by the international think tank for landlocked developing countries from 1 January 2017 and will provide important evidence-based policy recommendations to assist the landlocked developing countries in building their productive capacities, diversifying their economies and undergoing structural transformation;

43. *Recognizes* that official development assistance remains to developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, a source of international financing that it is essential as a catalyst for development and for facilitating the achievement of national development objectives, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Vienna Programme of Action, in a coherent manner, calls upon development partners to fulfil their commitments, acknowledging the positive impact of official development assistance, and encourages them to increase the amount of official development assistance to landlocked developing countries, as appropriate, in a sustainable manner, to help

landlocked developing countries to overcome the obstacles imposed by geography and to integrate into the multilateral trading system;

44. *Invites* developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

45. *Underlines* the importance of increasing the availability and use of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, stresses the need to enhance capacity-building support for developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, for this purpose, and calls on development partners and international organizations to provide technical and financial support to build and further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux for data collection, disaggregation, dissemination and analysis;

46. *Also underlines* the critical role of the private sector, including through foreign direct investment, in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

47. *Further underlines* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, the transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, recognizes the considerable role and potential of private sector involvement in infrastructure development for transport, telecommunications and utilities for landlocked developing countries, encourages Member States to facilitate foreign direct investment flows to landlocked developing countries in this regard, and calls upon landlocked and transit developing countries to promote an enabling environment to attract foreign direct investment and private sector involvement;

48. *Urges* that effective linkages be made between the follow-up and review arrangements for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and those of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including the Vienna Programme of Action, in line with the 2030 Agenda, and calls for coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

49. *Underlines* the importance of successful implementation, follow-up and review of the Vienna Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

50. *Underscores* the importance of the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, underscores also that it should include a discussion of the special needs of landlocked developing countries, which have been acknowledged in the global development frameworks, and support tailored to landlocked developing countries by the United Nations development system in the implementation of Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard calls upon development partners to enhance the resources, especially the core resources, of the United Nations development system for the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda;

51. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the ministerial declaration adopted at the High-level Meeting on Sustainable Transport of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 13 and 14 October 2016;

52. *Stresses* the importance of the Global Sustainable Transport Conference, to be held in Ashgabat from 26 to 27 November 2016, looks forward to its successful outcome, which will be important for the landlocked developing countries, expresses appreciation to the Government of Turkmenistan for hosting this important Conference, and encourages Member States to participate in it;

53. *Also stresses* the importance of universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services, and welcomes the holding of the high-level seminar on accelerating sustainable energy for all in landlocked developing countries through innovative partnerships in Vienna on 24 and 25 October 2016;

54. *Further stresses* that, in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should continue to ensure the coordinated follow-up to, effective monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, undertake advocacy efforts at the national, regional and global levels and undertake research in this regard;

55. *Recognizes* that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity and that, in addition to its original mandate, the requirements with respect to providing substantive and technical support to the landlocked developed countries have increased, underlines that the Office of the High Representative, as the lead agency that ensures the coordinated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to address the allocation of adequate resources for the Office of the High Representative in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 for effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries".

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.28

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25
Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Peru: draft resolution

Sustainable Gastronomy Day

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Acknowledging that gastronomy is a cultural expression related to the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and reaffirming that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to and are crucial enablers of sustainable development,

Affirming the need to focus the world's attention on the role that sustainable gastronomy can play, owing to its interlinkages with the three dimensions of sustainable development, in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including by promoting agricultural development, food security and nutrition,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to designate 22 June as Sustainable Gastronomy Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe Sustainable Gastronomy Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of its contribution to sustainable development;

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3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the observance of Sustainable Gastronomy Day in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, and stresses that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.29

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Thailand:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 63/203 of 19 December 2008, 66/185 of 22 December 2011, 67/196 of 21 December 2012, 68/199 of 20 December 2013, 69/205 of 19 December 2014 and 70/187 of 22 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 64/188 of 21 December 2009 and 65/142 of 20 December 2010,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of

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implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing that international trade is an engine for economic growth and poverty reduction and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development, and is recognized as one of the action areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recognizing also that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development remain a challenge for the entire international community in the twenty-first century, in particular in developing countries, and that gains from globalization, while reducing extreme poverty by half, have been unevenly distributed, giving rise to extreme global inequality over the past 30 years,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[1] and the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Stresses* the importance of revitalizing and reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development to facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors in their respective roles and responsibilities and mobilizing all available resources;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitments made through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[4] in, inter alia, international trade, as an important action area for sustainable development;

4. *Also reaffirms* the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, equitable and inclusive multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful and gradual trade liberalization with appropriate supporting policies, could play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development, especially at a time when world exports of goods and services show sluggish, if not negative, growth;

5. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, reiterates the call for the necessary flexibility and political will in order to break the current impasse in the negotiations, and in this regard calls for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial

[1] A/71/15 (Parts I-IV).
[2] A/71/275.
[3] Resolution 70/1.
[4] Resolution 69/313, annex.

Declaration,[5] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the Bali Ministerial Declaration and the set of ministerial decisions, understandings and declarations known as the "Bali package" of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 6 December 2013, and calls upon Member States to fully implement all decisions therein in a timely manner, including the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, the decision on public stockholding for food security purposes and the commitment stated in the Bali Ministerial Declaration to prepare a work programme on the remaining issues of the Doha Development Agenda;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating accession to the World Trade Organization and that the accession process should be accelerated without political impediment and in an expeditious and transparent manner for developing countries, according to their development levels and priorities, including by fully implementing the decision on the guidelines for accession of the least developed countries adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 25 July 2012 and by providing technical assistance prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession process, in full compliance with the rules of the World Trade Organization, which would contribute to the rapid and full integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system;

8. *Also emphasizes* the need to combat protectionism in all its forms and to rectify any trade-distorting measures that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, in line with the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and emphasizes that the work of the World Trade Organization shall maintain development at its centre, with provisions for special and differential treatment remaining integral;

9. *Expresses concern* about the adoption of unilateral actions that are not consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

10. *Recalls* the convening of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting the meeting;

11. *Welcomes* the ministerial decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to least developed countries adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

12. *Commits* to working together with all members of the World Trade Organization with a sense of urgency and solidarity and with a view to achieving

[5] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

positive outcomes at the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and beyond, and commits to further working to strengthen the World Trade Organization;

13. *Stresses* the need to remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial, humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme and not to impose them in the future, and that meaningful market access improvement will also require addressing non-tariff measures where they may act as unnecessary trade barriers;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of sound and robust national competition and consumer protection laws and policies and international cooperation, information exchange and capacity-building in the areas of competition policy and legislation in order to enhance the international competitiveness of developing countries;

15. *Also recognizes* the role of services, in particular infrastructure services, in diversification and structural transformation, and the importance of supporting developing countries in the establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that contribute to infrastructure development;

16. *Further recognizes* that international trade and investment offers opportunities but also requires complementary actions at the national level, commits to strengthening domestic enabling environments and implementing sound domestic polices and reforms conducive to realizing the potential of trade for inclusive growth and sustainable development, and recognizes the need for value addition by developing countries and for further integration of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises into value chains;

17. *Recalls* the convening of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Kenya from 17 to 22 July 2016;

18. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;[6]

19. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development and in contributing to supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in accordance with the outcome adopted at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular its paragraphs 10, 12 and 14;[7]

20. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system, trends in international trade and persistent and emerging development challenges to trade from a sustainable development perspective;

21. *Recognizes* the particular challenges faced by small, vulnerable economies to fully benefit from the multilateral trading system, as embodied by the World Trade Organization, in a manner commensurate with their special

[6] TD/519 and Add.1 and 2.
[7] See TD/519/Add.2.

circumstances, and in this regard encourages progress in the implementation of the World Trade Organization work programme on small economies, as mandated in the 2001 Doha Ministerial Declaration and the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, which support their efforts towards sustainable development, and in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway";[5]

22. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country is left behind in the further implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the international trading system, and decides to include, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session.

[5] Resolution 69/15, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.30

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Thailand:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008, 64/190 of 21 December 2009, 65/143 of 20 December 2010, 66/187 of 22 December 2011, 67/197 of 21 December 2012, 68/201 of 20 December 2013, 69/206 of 19 December 2014 and 70/188 of 22 December 2015,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and to create an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[3] Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[6]

Recalling also the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,[7]

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[8]

Recalling its resolution 69/319 of 10 September 2015, entitled "Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes",

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[9]

Recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and taking note of its progress report,[10]

Recalling the high-level thematic debate on the state of the world economy and finance and its impact on development, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 17 and 18 May 2012,

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[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[9] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[10] A/64/884.

Recalling also the meeting of the Second Committee, held pursuant to resolution 67/197, on 13 November 2013, to discuss actions in response to the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development and prospects for restoring confidence and economic growth,

Appreciating the fact that the Summit of the Group of 20, held in Hangzhou, China, on 4 and 5 September 2016, the first Summit of the Group of 20 to take place in a developing country after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with broad participation of developing countries, including the Chair of the Group of 77, has endorsed the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[11] as an important contribution to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and looking forward to its implementation while urging the Group of 20 to continue to engage with other States Members of the United Nations in its work to ensure that the Group of 20 initiatives complement and strengthen the multilateral United Nations system,

Concerned about addressing the ongoing impacts of the world financial and economic crisis so as to avoid its recurrence, restore global economic stability and promote underlying institutional reforms required to ensure sustained global economic growth for the benefit of all countries,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility and slowdown of global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, with many downside risks, including negative net capital outflows from many emerging and developing economies, continued low commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, and rising private and public debt burdens in many developing countries, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date to attend to these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand,

Recognizing that, while some developing countries have been the main contributors to recent global economic growth, the economic crisis has reduced their capacity to withstand further shocks, recalling the commitments made to support development and strong, sustained, balanced and inclusive economic growth, and reaffirming the need to work cooperatively to meet development commitments to ensure the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing also that the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis have the potential to undermine the progress made towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and threaten debt sustainability in many countries, especially developing countries, through, inter alia, the consequences for the real economy and government revenue and the need to increase borrowing to mitigate the negative impact of the persistent volatility of international financial flows and macroeconomic imbalances in the global economy,

[11] See A/71/380, annex.

Recalling the commitment to work in solidarity on a coordinated and comprehensive global response to the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis on development and to take actions aimed at mobilizing financial and non-financial resources towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in its Charter, including to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Emphasizing that the international financial system should bolster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and job creation, promote financial inclusion and support efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and hunger in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

Recognizing the importance of scaling up international tax cooperation and combating illicit financial flows to mobilize domestic resources for the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations, to improve cooperation, and strengthening international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

Recognizing further the need to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations, and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings in order to improve the quality of ratings, acknowledging the efforts of the Financial Stability Board and others in this area, expressing support for establishing greater transparency requirements for evaluation standards of credit-rating agencies, and affirming the commitment to continue ongoing work on these issues,

Recognizing the contribution of the first and second Panel of Eminent Persons of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the context of the United Nations sustainable development pillar and United Nations reform, recognizing also the contribution of the Commission of Experts of the President of the General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System as well as the contribution of the United Nations system on sustainable finance and investments on the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the informal expert advisory group of the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session, and recognizing further the contribution of the independent team of advisers to the Economic and Social Council dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the contribution of the foregoing in providing information on international action and political decision-making to Member States, providing

intellectual support, technical expertise, analysis and key recommendations, fostering also constructive dialogue and exchanges among policymakers, academics and institutions, for the work of the General Assembly on issues related to the goals and means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging also that the quota and governance reforms agreed at the International Monetary Fund in 2010 became effective in January 2016, and acknowledging further that the Executive Board of the Fund decided in November 2015 to include the renminbi as the fifth currency that makes up the basket of special drawing rights,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[12]

2. *Recognizes* the need to continue and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, reiterates the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national efforts to ensure sustainable development, including strong, sustained, balanced, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[13] and encourages the international financial institutions to align their business practices with the 2030 Agenda;

3. *Also recognizes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the financial and economic crisis, and further recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote the economic recovery, to address turbulence in global financial and commodity markets, to tackle high unemployment and indebtedness in several countries, as well as widespread fiscal strains, to reinforce the banking sector, including by increasing its transparency and accountability, to address systemic fragilities and imbalances, to reform and strengthen the international financial system and to continue and to enhance the coordination of financial and economic policies at the international level;

4. *Stresses* the importance, in particular, of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external debt sustainability arising from structural changes to overall debt composition, the rapid growth of private sector debt in many emerging and developing countries as well as the growing use of new debt financing instruments, and commends the Secretary-General's report for its clear and accessible analysis of these new challenges and vulnerabilities;

5. *Reiterates* that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations, recognizes that maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries, acknowledges that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability, and in this regard notes the principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recognizes the applicable requirements of the debt limits policy

[12] A/71/312.

[13] Resolution 70/1.

of the International Monetary Fund and/or the non-concessional borrowing policy of the World Bank;

6. *Invites*, in this regard, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give appropriate consideration to the central role of maintaining and facilitating developing country financial and macroeconomic stability, including debt sustainability, and of providing an appropriately enabling international economic, financial and regulatory environment for the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in this regard invites all major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide substantive support for these efforts, in accordance with their respective mandates;

7. *Requests, in this regard,* the Economic and Social Council, at its annual forum on financing for development follow-up, to dedicate a substantial segment to the discussion and analysis of systemic issues and challenges, including enhanced macroeconomic and financial stability as well as strengthened global economic governance and policy coordination and coherence, taking into account the roles of the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter, including its resolution 69/313 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein;

8. *Notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum for discussing international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates that make the coordination of their actions crucial;

9. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, the resolve to strengthen the coordination of the United Nations system and multilateral financial, trade and development institutions so as to support the means of implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, on the basis of a clear understanding of and respect for their mandates and governance structures;

10. *Recalls* that countries must have the flexibility necessary to implement countercyclical measures and pursue tailored and targeted responses to the crisis, and calls for conditionalities to be streamlined to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted and that they support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

11. *Notes*, in this regard, the increase in resources and the improvement of the lending framework of the International Monetary Fund through, inter alia, streamlined conditions and flexible instruments, such as the precautionary and liquidity line, the flexible credit line and the rapid financing instrument, and the refinement of the lending framework for low-income countries, while also noting

that new and ongoing programmes should not contain unwarranted procyclical conditionalities;

12. *Urges*, in this regard, the multilateral development banks to continue to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into consideration the individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability of those countries;

13. *Calls upon* the multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions can add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and can promote regional integration, increasing resilience to economic shocks, welcomes, in this regard, recent capital increases at multilateral and regional development banks, and encourages efforts to ensure that subregional development banks are adequately funded;

14. *Recognizes*, in this regard, that the New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank represent a major shift in the global development finance architecture, and further encourages enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

15. *Emphasizes* the relevance of inclusion in the international financial system at all levels and the importance of considering financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

16. *Recommits* to the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and in global economic governance, recognizes the importance of overcoming obstacles to planned resource increases and governance reforms at the International Monetary Fund, notes that the implementation of the 2010 reforms of the Fund remains the highest priority, and reiterates its commitment to further governance reform at both the Fund and the World Bank to adapt to changes in the global economy;

17. *Acknowledges* the importance of the international financial institutions supporting, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries, and recommits to the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and countries and peoples living under foreign occupation, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

18. *Recognizes* that regulatory gaps and misaligned incentives continue to pose risks to financial stability, which suggests a need to pursue further reforms of the international financial and monetary system;

19. *Reaffirms* that cohesive, nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of efforts, reiterates that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, expresses respect for each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, at the same time recognizes that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance and that processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical, and commits to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

20. *Recommits* to a redoubling of its efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation, to reducing opportunities for tax avoidance and considering inserting anti-abuse clauses in all tax treaties, to enhancing disclosure practices and transparency in both source and destination countries, including by seeking to ensure transparency in all financial transactions between Governments and companies, with respect to relevant tax authorities, and to making sure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the Governments of the countries where economic activity occurs and value is created, in accordance with national and international laws and policies;

21. *Recognizes* the role of special drawing rights as an international reserve asset, acknowledges that special drawing rights allocations helped to supplement international reserves in response to the world financial and economic crisis, thus contributing to the stability of the international financial system and global economic resilience, and also recognizes the need to continue regular reviews of the role of special drawing rights, including with reference to their potential role in the international reserve system;

22. *Underlines* the need for strengthened frameworks for macroprudential regulation and countercyclical buffers, reiterates the need to hasten the completion of the reform agenda on financial market regulation, including assessing and, if necessary, reducing the systemic risks associated with shadow banking, markets for derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements, and recommits to addressing the risk created by "too-big-to-fail" financial institutions and to addressing cross-border elements in the effective resolution of troubled, systemically important financial institutions;

23. *Reiterates* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts, stresses the need to continue to strengthen surveillance of the financial policies of countries, and in this regard notes the new surveillance approach of the International Monetary Fund to better integrate bilateral and multilateral surveillance, along with cross-border and cross-sectoral

linkages with macroeconomic and macroprudential policies, while paying closer attention to the spillover effects from national economic and financial policies onto the global economy;

24. *Also reiterates* the need to resolve to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings;

25. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to continue to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments should maximize the use of objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including the potential impact of the role played by private credit rating agencies on the development prospects of developing countries;

26. *Reiterates* that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard further reaffirms the principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;[14]

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in the report a substantive analysis of options for an enhanced approach to financial stress in developing countries, to be prepared on the basis of input from the major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

[14] Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.31

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17
Macroeconomic policy questions

Thailand:* draft resolution

Promotion of international cooperation to curb and recover illicit financial flows

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its deep concern about the impact of illicit financial flows on the economic, social and political stability and development of societies,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Reaffirming that the goal of poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, addressing inequality within and among States and giving practical effect to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, requires global cooperation in curbing illicit financial flows,

Reiterating the commitments undertaken in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion, illegal capital flight and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation by taking appropriate actions outlined in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Convinced that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively, and recognizing the need for closer coordination and cooperation among Member States and other relevant entities in this regard,

Recalling its resolution 60/207 of 22 December 2005 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Recalling also its resolution 69/199 of 18 December 2014 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Recalling further that the return of stolen and illicit assets is a fundamental principle of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1] obligating States parties thereto to afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance in that regard,

Reiterating that corruption, in particular the illicit acquisition and transfer of wealth, poses a serious challenge to the stability and security of States, undermines institutions, ethical values and justice, and jeopardizes the drive towards sustainable development and the rule of law as well as denial of the enjoyment of the human rights of citizens,

Noting with concern the steady increase in the illicit flow of funds, particularly from developing countries, and the negative impact it poses with respect to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, the rule of law and the security of nations,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[2] with regard to implementing effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the illicit transfer abroad and

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[2] Resolution 70/174, annex.

laundering of assets derived from corruption, and strengthening international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return,

Recalling also the Doha Declaration with regard to the need to continue discussing innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful,

Recalling further resolution 5/3 of 29 November 2013 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, entitled "Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery", and restating the intent of the Convention in ensuring the spontaneous sharing of information and the speedy return of illicit assets to countries of origin and establishing practical guidelines to facilitate the recovery of assets,

Welcoming the report of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa, and inviting other regions to carry out similar exercises,

Welcoming also the cooperation and assistance that some Member States have afforded to requesting States in the recovery and restoration of illicit assets,

Acknowledging the efforts of relevant international institutions, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in addressing illicit financial flows, including trade misinvoicing and transfer mispricing, which hamper the mobilization of domestic resources for development,

Recognizing that States continue to face challenges in the recovery of assets owing to, inter alia, differences in legal systems, the complexity of multijurisdictional investigation and prosecution, divergent interpretations of the provisions of the Convention, lack of familiarity with the mutual legal assistance procedures of other States parties and difficulties in identifying and exposing the flow of the proceeds of corruption,

Concerned that a large proportion of the proceeds of corruption, including those emanating from transnational bribery-related cases, have yet to be returned to the countries of origin,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by regional organizations and other relevant international forums to strengthen cooperation in combating corruption, which aim, inter alia, to ensure openness and transparency, combat domestic and foreign bribery, tackle corruption in high-risk sectors, strengthen international cooperation and promote public integrity and transparency in the fight against corruption, which fuels illicit trade and insecurity and is a tremendous barrier to economic growth and the safety of citizens,

Noting with appreciation also the role of the Group of 20 in anti-corruption efforts at both the global and national levels, the adoption by the Group of its High-level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery and its Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018, as well as the establishment of a Research Centre on International Cooperation Regarding Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery in Group of 20 Member States, and urges the Group to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations in its

work to ensure that its initiatives complement and strengthen the multilateral United Nations system,

Noting the emerging trend of the use of settlements and other alternative legal mechanisms to conclude transnational bribery-related cases, while observing that the new mechanisms which have enhanced enforcement actions in some corruption cases worldwide are posing challenges to the process of international cooperation in asset recovery,

Noting with concern the fact that only a small percentage of the amount realized through settlements worldwide has been returned to the requesting States in cases of the embezzlement or laundering of public funds, thus eroding the right of citizens of the affected States to restoration,

Calling for urgent attention to the fact that a study by the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative has indicated that, of the more than 6.2 billion United States dollars realized so far through settlements worldwide, not more than 3 per cent has been returned to States whose officials were bribed and where corrupt transactions took place, which is a key aim of chapter V of the Convention,

Requesting all Member States to recover the proceeds of corruption and demonstrate strong commitment to ensuring the return of such proceeds to the countries of origin,

1. *Urges* all Member States to scale up the level of cooperation to curb illicit financial flows and recover the proceeds of crime, including embezzled public funds, stolen assets and unaccounted-for assets that are found in safe havens, and to demonstrate strong commitment to ensuring the return of such assets to the countries of origin;

2. *Urges* the international community to enhance its support for the efforts of Member States to develop and strengthen capacities in various areas, inter alia, their national tax authorities, legal and regulatory institutions, businesses and financial institutions, and for increased public awareness to enhance accountability mechanisms and help to combat illicit financial flows;

3. *Urges* Member States to ensure that procedures for international cooperation allow for the seizure and restraint of assets for a time period sufficient to preserve those assets in full, pending proceedings in another State, and to allow or expand cooperation in the enforcement of foreign confiscation judgments, including through awareness-raising for judicial authorities;

4. *Also urges* Member States to:

(a) Reaffirm their commitment to deter, detect, prevent and counter in a more effective manner illicit financial flows and the international transfer of the proceeds of crime;

(b) Take measures to ensure compliance by financial and designated non-financial institutions to track, stop, recover and return the proceeds of illicit financial flows;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to give particular and timely consideration to the execution of requests for mutual legal assistance in asset recovery;

6. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate and in accordance with national laws, to incorporate the Lausanne practical guidelines for efficient asset recovery into their practice in the area of asset recovery and to continue to exchange their practical experiences and consolidate them in a step-by-step guide or asset recovery manual in cooperation with interested States and providers of technical assistance;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the possibility of waiving or reducing to the barest minimum the processes and costs of the recovery of assets, in particular by reducing the administrative and legal bottlenecks in the recovery of illicit assets;

8. *Urges* Member States that are using settlement and other alternative legal mechanisms to resolve corruption-related cases, including cases of transnational bribery, to proactively share information without prior request so as to engage all the States parties concerned early in the process, in accordance with article 46, paragraph 4, article 48, paragraph 1 (f), and article 56 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1] so as to enhance international cooperation, information-sharing and recovery of the proceeds of crime;

9. *Stresses* that the interpretation of the proceeds of crime in settlement and other alternative legal mechanisms should include disgorgement of profits and fines, as these will allow such proceeds to be returned to the States of origin and, by so doing, avoid using settlements to create an artificial category of victims of corruption, thereby reducing the potency of asset recovery efforts;

10. *Calls for* closer and more active collaboration between interested States and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates, in identifying commendable practices in effective and coordinated approaches to asset recovery, including those related to illicit financial flows;

11. *Also calls for* collaboration between relevant international and regional organizations and institutions and Member States to curb illicit financial flows;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" of the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session.

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.32

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 18

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

Thailand:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/192 of 22 December 2015 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and its resolution 70/299 of 22 December 2015 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 70/1.

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integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[2]

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 2017/206 of 5 October 2016, in which the Council decided that, on an exceptional basis, without prejudice to General Assembly resolution 68/1 and without setting a precedent for future discussions, the 2017 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up would convene from 22 to 25 May 2017 in New York and would include the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking note of the outcomes of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015,[3]

Noting the small increase in official development assistance in 2015, which reached $131.6 billion, compared with 2014,

Expressing concern that the total amount of official development assistance is still far from meeting the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income, taking into consideration that official development assistance remains essential for development in financing in developing countries, and calling for developed countries that have not met that target to step up efforts to increase their assistance and make additional efforts towards meeting their official development assistance targets,

Reiterating that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that each country's policy space and leadership should be respected in implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments,

Welcoming the decision of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, to operationalize, within the current intergovernmental framework of the Conference, the creation of two intergovernmental expert groups whose topics to be considered will include, inter alia, e-commerce and the digital economy and financing for

[2] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[3] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

development, as reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda[4] and within the work of the Conference,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Welcomes* the launch of the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, in April 2016, whose intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda[1] under the high-level political forum;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the launch of the first annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, held on 6 and 7 June 2016 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, whose Co-Chairs' summary[5] served as an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to convene briefings by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals to Member States, to take place no later than January 2017, on the recommendations contained in the Co-Chairs' summary with regard to the next steps for the multi-stakeholder forum;

3. *Also notes with appreciation* the launch of the Global Infrastructure Forum, on 16 April 2016 in Washington, D.C., during the second-quarter meeting of the Bretton Woods institutions, reiterates that the Forum is mandated to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, and that the recommendations contained in the Chair's statement of 16 April 2016, including, inter alia, the next steps for the Forum, will serve as an input to the meetings of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to convene briefings by the World Bank to Member States, to take place no later than January 2017 and February 2017, on the recommendations;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Conferences on Financing for Development;[6]

5. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 2017/206 on the annual Council forum on financing for development follow-up, including that the annual meetings will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in the second quarter of the year, and decides that the forum will be co-chaired by the President of the Economic and Social Council and the President of the General Assembly, who will take the steps necessary to prepare the work of the forum in accordance with the modalities set out in paragraphs 130 to 132 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;[4]

6. *Decides*, in this regard, to request the President of the General Assembly to appoint, by the end of January 2017, in consultation with the President of the

[4] Resolution 69/313, annex.
[5] E/HLPF/2016/6.
[6] A/71/311.

Economic and Social Council, two co-facilitators in charge of organizing a transparent, inclusive and participatory preparatory process aimed at starting negotiations, by February 2017, on the intergovernmental recommendations and conclusions to be adopted by the Council forum on financing for development follow-up, taking into account the substantive input contained in the resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee at the main part of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, as well as, if available in time, the report to be presented by the inter-agency task force, as referred to in paragraph 133 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to work towards the full and timely implementation of all the commitments included in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

8. *Looks forward* to the input of the annual report of the inter-agency task force to be convened by the Secretary-General, which, in accordance with paragraph 133 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, must report annually on progress in the implementation of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and advise the intergovernmental follow-up thereto on progress made, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action, while taking into consideration the national and regional dimensions;

9. *Reaffirms* that the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals and targets will not be able to be achieved without a revitalized and enhanced global partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation, and that the revitalized global partnership will facilitate intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all the Goals' targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources;

10. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for developing countries and the enhancement of investment in the real economy, particularly in sustainable infrastructure development and interconnectivity, including public-private partnerships and production capacity, in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, play a key role in trade and development, and also recognizes that raising public and private investment, both domestic and foreign, will be critical;

11. *Stresses* the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition;

12. *Underlines* that, while increasing public investment is necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, there is untapped potential for private sector participation, also underlines that mobilizing and channelling that potential faces a number of policy challenges, including those surrounding some of the public-private partnerships, and affirms that leadership and coordination are needed, at the national and global levels, to provide guiding principles to address such policy dilemmas, ensure policy coherence, avoid hidden costs and catalyse action and that the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on investing in the Sustainable Development Goals can be a source of guidance in this regard in order to strengthen national institutional capacities;

13. *Notes with concern* the adverse impact of the consequences of the world financial and economic crisis, including on development, and the evidence of an uneven, fragile and slow recovery of the global economy, and, while recognizing the need to respond to global risks, as well as to new and emerging challenges, reaffirms the commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries under foreign occupation and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries, and in this regard supports the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action;

15. *Requests* the inter-agency task force on financing for development, through its annual report for 2017, referred to in paragraph 133 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to inform Member States of the ongoing efforts by the United Nations system in consultation with the international financial institutions regarding the development of variables that recognize poverty in all its forms and dimensions;

16. *Reiterates* that capacity development must be country-driven, address the specific needs and conditions of countries and reflect national sustainable development strategies and priorities;

17. *Also reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial and that official development assistance providers reaffirm their respective commitments, urges all those that have not met their targets to make additional concrete efforts, and undertakes to continue efforts to reverse the trend of declining official development assistance to the least developed countries, many of which continue to rely on concessional finance to meet sustainable development needs;

18. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, held in Ankara from 27 to 29 May 2016, which reaffirmed donor commitment to reverse the decline in official development assistance and to increase aid for trade to these countries;

19. *Recognizes* South-South cooperation as an increasingly important element of international development cooperation, and stresses that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

20. *Reiterates* the commitment to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, through strengthened national regulations and increased international cooperation, in this regard takes note with appreciation of the report of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa and the two joint meetings of the Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council, on illicit financial flows and development financing in Africa, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 October 2015, and on the theme "Domestic

resource mobilization: where to go after Addis", held at United Nations Headquarters on 11 November 2015, welcomes the special event of the Council on illicit financial flows from Africa, held in February 2016, and urges the President of the Council to consider the conclusions of this event;

21. *Welcomes* the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its outcomes;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to enhance its work towards addressing the trade and development challenges of all developing countries and, in so doing, to strengthen its work on the special problems of the least developed countries, African countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies and the related problems and challenges faced by middle-income countries, as well as to assist transit developing countries in addressing their specific needs and challenges, particularly in relation to infrastructure development and transport, and underscores and commends the pivotal role played by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly through its technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries before, during and after the process of accession to the World Trade Organization;

23. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development and in contributing to supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in accordance with the outcome adopted at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular paragraphs 10, 12 and 14;

24. *Also reiterates* that international trade is an important engine for inclusive growth and poverty eradication, and recommits to combating protectionism in all its forms;

25. *Recognizes* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and commits to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements;

26. *Calls upon* members of the World Trade Organization to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda,[7] reiterates that development concerns form an integral part of the Agenda, which places the needs and interests of developing countries, including the least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha work programme,[7] urges members of the World Trade Organization to commit to continuing efforts to accelerate the accession of all developing countries engaged in negotiations for membership, and welcomes the strengthening, streamlining and operationalizing, in 2012, of the guidelines for the accession of the least developed countries to the World Trade Organization;

27. *Notes with concern* the increase in global debt since 2007, with the average external debt of developing countries rising from 22.7 per cent in 2007 to around 25.6 per cent of gross domestic product in 2015, and calls upon the

[7] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant institutions to enhance technical assistance to strengthen debt management capacity in developing countries, in accordance with their respective mandates;

28. *Recognizes* the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, and to continue to support the remaining countries eligible under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that are working to complete that process, and recognizes also that, on a case-by-case basis, initiatives could be explored and used to support countries not eligible for the Initiative with sound economic policies to enable them to address the issue of debt sustainability and support the maintenance of debt sustainability in those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels;

29. *Renews* the call to strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and global economic governance, in this regard welcomes the entry into force of the quota and governance reforms of the International Monetary Fund, agreed to in 2010, that have made progress in shifting the distribution of quota shares to developing countries, calls for the full implementation of the governance reforms, including those on board representation, and reiterates the long-standing call for a third Chair for Africa in the Executive Board of the Fund;

30. *Welcomes* the progress made in operationalizing the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the holding of the inaugural multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, which is important, inter alia, for helping to facilitate the development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals, looks forward to the establishment of the online platform as part of the Mechanism, and welcomes the progress made in operationalizing the technology bank for the least developed countries;

31. *Recognizes* the need to request additional budgetary, financial and human resources for the Financing for Development Office, as well as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, so that both institutions can carry out, within their mandates, the implementation of their programmes of work;

32. *Urges* international, bilateral and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in particular to support the travel to and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the annual forum;

33. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development".

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.33

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt sustainability and development

Thailand:* draft resolution

External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008, 64/191 of 21 December 2009, 65/144 of 20 December 2010, 66/189 of 22 December 2011, 67/198 of 21 December 2012, 68/202 of 20 December 2013, 69/207 of 19 December 2014 and 70/190 of 20 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 69/319 of 10 September 2015, entitled "Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes",

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

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Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and to create an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[1]

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledging that debt crises are costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting the poor and vulnerable in particular,

Reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, is central to the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts, including to achieve development goals and to maintain debt sustainability, should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as volatile commodity and energy prices and international capital flows, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility and slowdown of global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, with many downside risks, including negative net capital outflows to many emerging and developing economies, continued low commodity and energy prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people and rising private and public debt burdens in many developing countries, and stressing the need for continued efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date to attend to these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand,

Recognizing the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating negative spillover effects from international market and macroeconomic instabilities,

Expressing deep concern that a number of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries,

[1] Resolution 63/303, annex.

middle-income countries, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as countries under foreign occupation, face challenges in servicing their debt and that, in spite of international efforts, many developing countries are again struggling with high debt burdens and are classified, in accordance with the debt sustainability assessments, as being in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and development;

3. *Recognizes* the importance, in particular, of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external debt sustainability arising from structural changes to overall debt composition, the rapid growth of private sector debt in many emerging and developing countries and the growing use of new debt financing instruments and approaches;

4. *Notes* the growing concerns about fast rising corporate debt as a potential trigger of financial and debt crises, as well as growing incidences of microdebt crises;

5. *Recognizes* the enormity and multidimensional nature of the ongoing impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, which caused a sharp deterioration of the debt ratios in several developing countries, stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, taking into account the challenges posed by the global environment and risks for debt sustainability in both developed and developing countries;

6. *Acknowledges* the role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to guide borrowing and lending decisions, looks forward to the conclusion of the ongoing review of the Framework, and encourages open and transparent consultations, with the full engagement of public and private creditors and borrowers, with a view to incorporating their concerns;

7. *Reiterates* that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgments about a country's debt sustainability, and, in view of the new challenges and vulnerabilities for developing countries' external debt sustainability, substantiated by the consistent work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recent joint analyses of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, stresses the need for improved data collection and quality in areas that include domestic public debt, domestic and external private debt, as well as legal and regulatory features, such as ownership, currency denomination and jurisdiction according to national priorities;

8. *Also reiterates* that timely and comprehensive data on the level and composition of debt are necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for debtor and creditor countries to intensify their efforts to collect data, further reiterates the invitation to relevant

[2] A/71/276.

institutions to consider the creation of a central data registry including information on debt restructuring, and calls for donors to consider increasing their support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical capacity of developing countries in that regard;

9. *Stresses* the need to increase information-sharing, transparency and the use of objective criteria in the construction and evaluation of debt scenarios, including an assessment of national public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, and encourages further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

10. *Recognizes* that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, economic growth, the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the export prospects of debtor countries, sustainable debt management, sound macroeconomic policies that also support job creation, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems, and hence on the creation of an enabling international environment that is conducive to development, and also recognizes the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate;

11. *Notes with concern* that some low- and middle-income developing countries that were not part of the existing debt relief initiatives now have large debt burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, indicating a need to consider, as appropriate, stronger debt management and debt relief initiatives for those countries, and encourages the consideration of medium- and long-term debt sustainability as well as new approaches to deal with bilateral and private non-Paris Club debt;

12. *Underlines* the fact that heavily indebted poor countries eligible for debt relief will not be able to enjoy its full benefits unless all creditors, both public and private, contribute their fair share and become involved in the international debt resolution mechanisms in order to ensure the debt sustainability of those countries, and invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including through providing comparable treatment, to the extent possible, to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors;

13. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and with the promotion of sustained economic growth, economic development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct the resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards achieving those objectives, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] according to their national priorities and strategies;

[3] Resolution 70/1.

14. *Also stresses* the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, when applicable, to address the debt problem of those countries, including through the cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by the least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

15. *Notes* that countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

16. *Acknowledges* the efforts of, and invites creditors to provide additional flexibility to, developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their national debt concerns, while taking into account their specific economic and social situations and needs;

17. *Underlines* the importance of multilateral efforts to tackle increasingly complex cross-border challenges that have serious effects on development and debt sustainability, such as financial market volatility and spillovers to developing countries, illicit capital and financial flows, tax evasion and tax avoidance, and sovereign debt crisis prevention and resolution;

18. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations and of the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustained, inclusive and equitable growth, sustainable development and the external debt sustainability of developing countries, including through continued monitoring of global financial flows and their implications in this regard;

19. *Stresses* the importance of responsible sovereign lending and borrowing, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations and must incorporate debt sustainability considerations into their financing decisions, and notes the commitment, in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[4] to working towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives;

20. *Calls* for the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, encourages the private sector to cooperate in this regard, and invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments and innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Sustainable Development Goals projects, as well as debt indexation instruments;

21. *Expresses its concern* regarding the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a

[4] Resolution 69/313, annex.

restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations, given the potential broader implications in other countries, notes legislative steps taken by certain countries to prevent these activities and encourage all Governments to take action, as appropriate, and furthermore, takes note of discussions in the United Nations on debt issues;

22. *Welcomes* the reforms to pari passu and collective action clauses proposed by the International Capital Market Association and endorsed by the International Monetary Fund to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to holdout creditors, encourages countries to take further action to include those clauses in all their bond issuance, and invites the International Monetary Fund to propose options for resolving the problem of dealing with the outstanding stock of debt without such clauses;

23. *Calls for* the consideration of enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms, based on existing frameworks and principles, with the broad participation of creditors and debtors, and for the comparable treatment of all creditors and an important role for the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant organizations within the United Nations system, and in this regard calls upon all countries to promote and contribute to the discussions, within the United Nations and other appropriate forums, on the need for and feasibility of a more structured framework for international cooperation in this area;

24. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council, at its annual forum on financing for development follow-up, to consider how to improve sovereign debt restructuring, taking into account the roles of the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant forums, in accordance with their respective mandates, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter, including its resolution 69/313 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein;

25. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, calls for the continued provision of concessional and grant-based financing to developing countries, and notes the provision by the International Monetary Fund of interest relief to developing countries in the form of zero-interest rates;

26. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in developing countries to enhance sustainable upstream and downstream debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including by promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems and negotiation and renegotiation capacities and through supporting legal advice in relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained;

27. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with

the regional commissions, regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to continue and intensify cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability with a view to contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-second session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his report a substantive analysis of options for enhanced approaches to addressing financial stress and debt sustainability in developing countries;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development".

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.34

General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25
Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Thailand:* draft resolution

Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010, 66/220 of 22 December 2011, 67/228 of 21 December 2012, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 69/240 of 19 December 2014 and 70/223 of 22 December 2015,

Recalling also the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[2] as well as the Framework for Action,[3] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] Agenda 21,[5] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[6] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[7] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[2] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

[3] World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

[4] World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex II.

[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Please recycle

Plan of Implementation),[8] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[9] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[10] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[11] the outcome document of the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[12] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[13] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway[14] and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013,[15]

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[16]

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Expressing concern that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition

[8] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[9] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[10] Resolution 60/1.

[11] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[12] Resolution 65/1.

[13] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[14] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[15] Resolution 68/6.

[16] Resolution 66/288, annex.

require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments, civil society and the international community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty and inequity, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition and to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Welcoming the outcome of the forty-third session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 17 to 21 October 2016,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Recalling the declaration of 2016-2025 as the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, based on the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action, and the call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to identify and develop a work programme for 2016-2025, taking into account contributions from all stakeholders worldwide, using coordinating mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security,

Reaffirming the outcomes adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015,

Reaffirming also that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, and noting the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism and the commitments to comprehensive negotiations aimed at substantial improvement in market access, substantial reduction in trade-distorting national support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as provided in the mandate from the Doha Work Programme,[1] the framework adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005,

Reaffirming further the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right

[1] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, youth, older persons, indigenous peoples, people living in rural areas, people living in conflict and post-conflict situations, local communities and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

Remaining deeply concerned that, according to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, nearly 800 million people around the world are undernourished, global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex and most countries are burdened by multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, which may coexist within the same country, household or individual,

Noting that an increasing number of countries, in particular in Africa, Asia and Latin America, are integrating food security and nutrition into their agriculture policies and investment plans and, as a result, eradicating hunger and ensuring nutrition is being given greater prominence in regional development strategies, such as the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations food security and nutrition strategy and the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative, all of which emphasized the importance of investing in agriculture, diversifying food production and diets and providing quality nutritional education to consumers, introducing labour-saving technologies in food production and processing, enhancing women's access to income, and strengthening capacity-building in improving food safety at all stages of the food chain,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing food insecurity and malnutrition being faced by millions of people, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia,

Reiterating the urgent need for action to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, as well as the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition,

Reiterating also the importance, inter alia, of empowering rural women, youth and smallholder and family farmers and fishers as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and improving nutrition outcomes,

Welcoming the implementation of the International Year of Pulses, 2016, and noting the need to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses and to further sustainable agriculture,

Recognizing the need to increase public and private investment in the agriculture sector, inter alia, to fight hunger and malnutrition and to promote rural and urban sustainable development,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its guiding principles,[18] and recalling also its promotion of regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs,

Recalling also that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that reaching Goal 2 and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

Stressing the importance of inclusiveness within the United Nations development system and that no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[19]

2. *Stresses* the importance of continued consideration of the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition, and encourages States and all stakeholders to give due consideration to this issue while implementing the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[20] and its Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Emphasizes* that agricultural production, food security and nutrition are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and calls for greater efforts to enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries' determining their own food security strategies, that improving food security and nutrition is a global challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing this challenge in the context of eradicating poverty must be nationally articulated, designed, owned, led and built in consultation, as an inclusive process, with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges States, especially those affected, to make food security and nutrition a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify its support for the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework, which is an integral component of the Programme that provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes;

6. *Encourages* States, in designing their national policies, to fully take into account the Rome Declaration on Nutrition[7] as well as the Framework for Action,[8] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for the use of Governments, as appropriate;

[18] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

[19] A/71/283.

[20] Resolution 70/1.

7. *Welcomes* the increased political commitment by States to tackle hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in this regard welcomes the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, and encourages States to engage in the movement at the global and country levels to further reduce global hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in particular in women, especially pregnant and lactating women, and children under age 2;

8. *Takes note* of the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact, signed by more than 100 countries, companies and civil society organizations, to reduce the number of stunted children by 20 million by 2020 and the financial commitments made to support this goal, as well as the second Nutrition for Growth event, which was held in August 2016;

9. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and the aim of a world free from hunger, and recognizes the progress made in improving cooperation, coordination and coherence by all stakeholders to overcome the challenges of hunger and malnutrition;

10. *Stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including by improving and aiming to ensure the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing public and private investment, in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development, and notes that the benefit of such public and private investment and engagement should also reach, where appropriate, local smallholders with regard to promoting food security, improving nutrition outcomes and reducing inequality;

11. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change, bearing in mind the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, and encourages efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including agroforestry, conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought- and flood-resistant seeds and sustainable livestock management, and measures to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems, which can also have a wider positive impact, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers;

12. *Reaffirms* the need to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters, and recognizes the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable and efficient food production systems and ensure food security;

13. *Recognizes* that food systems have a fundamental role to play in promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition, and welcomes the formulation and implementation of national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms and transforming food systems so as to make nutritious diets available to all, while

reaffirming that health, water and sanitation systems must be strengthened simultaneously to end malnutrition;

14. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, particularly inhabitants of small island developing States;

15. *Encourages and recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development;

16. *Calls for* closing the gender gap in access to productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists with respect to many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to empower women, in particular rural women, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent conditions of work, and to guarantee their personal security, full access to land and natural resources and access to local, regional and global markets;

17. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity and undernutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner;

18. *Recognizes* the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities, smallholder farmers and fishers and their traditional knowledge and seed supply systems in the conservation of biodiversity and in aiming to ensure food security and improved nutrition;

19. *Emphasizes* the need to revitalize the agriculture sector, promote rural development and aim for ensuring food security and nutrition, notably in developing countries, in a sustainable manner, which will lead to rich payoffs across the Sustainable Development Goals, and underlines the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities by, inter alia, enhancing access for agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, youth, indigenous peoples, and local communities and peoples living under foreign occupation, in conflict and post-conflict situations and in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for development of local crops, efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage;

20. *Underscores* the growing need to take action to fight hunger and malnutrition among the urban poor;

21. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

22. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, in order to ensure food security and nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development;

23. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security and nutrition, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the inclusive participation of farmers and fishers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, national, regional and international markets;

24. *Also stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the regional commissions and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, including with the support of the Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards sustainable agriculture development, food security and nutrition;

25. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that the reliability and timeliness of such systems should be strengthened at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

26. *Stresses* that, in the context of sustainable food production systems, food loss and waste continues to be a serious concern, but is also an opportunity for action that can have a significant effect on the sustainability of food systems, and recognizes that global food loss and waste is a major contributor to climate change and accounts for around 8 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions, and that nearly 30 per cent of the world's agricultural land is currently occupied to produce food that is ultimately never consumed by people; in terms of energy usage, 38 per cent of total energy consumption in global food systems is utilized to produce food that is ultimately lost or wasted;

27. *Reaffirms* the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security and nutrition, and notes the role that the Committee could play in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition;

28. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition".

United Nations A/C.2/71/L.35

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 59

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Thailand:* draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/225 of 22 December 2015, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/14 of 25 July 2016,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Bearing in mind its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

* On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 52/250 of 7 July 1998.

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Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,[4] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Recalling further its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Taking note of the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law treaties, as well as to other international treaties,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its grave concern also about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip during the military operations of July and August 2014, which, inter alia, has polluted the environment and which negatively affects the functioning of water and sanitation systems and the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people, and stressing the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water and other vital civilian infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip,

Expressing its grave concern further about the negative impact on the environment and on reconstruction and development efforts of unexploded ordnance that remains in the Gaza Strip as a result of the conflict in July and August 2014 and commending the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations for the safe removal of such ordnance,

Expressing its grave concern about the chronic energy shortage in the Gaza Strip and its detrimental impact on the operation of water and sanitation facilities,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/AC.38/1973/1 and Corr.1.

which threaten to further erode groundwater resources, of which only 5 per cent remains potable,

Recalling the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip and the 2012 and 2016 reports by the United Nations country team, entitled "Gaza in 2020: a liveable place?" and "Gaza: two years after", respectively, and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations contained therein,

Deploring the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, including the destruction of orchards and crops and the seizure of water wells by Israeli settlers, and of the dire socioeconomic consequences in this regard,

Recalling the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,[1]

Aware of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the urgency of achieving, without delay, an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[2] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[3] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008,

Stressing also, in this regard, the need for respect for the obligations upon Israel under the road map to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing further the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian

[1] E/1991/72/Add.1.

[2] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[3] S/2003/529, annex.

Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[2] and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease immediately and completely all policies and measures aimed at the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, and to cease its demolition and confiscation of Palestinian homes and civilian infrastructure, agricultural lands and water wells, which, inter alia, have a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, stresses the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in this regard, including in the Gaza Strip, and calls for support for the necessary efforts in this regard, in line with the commitments made at, inter alia, the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014;

[1] A/70/82-E/2015/13.

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles to the implementation of critical environmental projects, including sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip and the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip;

9. *Also calls upon* Israel not to impede Palestinian development and export of discovered oil and natural gas reserves;

10. *Calls for* the immediate and safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip and for support for the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations in this regard, and welcomes the extensive efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service to date;

11. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlement activities and the exploitation of natural resources;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".